NUMBER 15

Nevertheless, Proceedings are Dragging Slowly.

JOINT SESSION IS HELD

At Which the Spaniards Spar for Advantage.

SPAIN EXPECTS AGUINALDO

To Show Uncle Sam a Hard Time-Carlist Spook Still Haunts the London Newspapers.

Washington Dec. 2.-It can be stated positively that no hitch has occurred in through a misunderstanding of the phase those proceedings have reached. With the acquiescence of the Spanish commissioners in the Americans' demands, set out in the original protocol, all danger of a failure to reach the point of signature of a peace treaty disappeared and that such a treaty will be forthcoming, covering at least the protocol points, is contain objects which the United States govper instead of resorting to the more usual at the joint session. out more tedious method of correspondonce between the two governments. These objects have been clearly stated in general terms in the Associated Press calle are making much over the reported atti-

But, as stated, these matters are purely of the peace treaty. They might all fail information from the "government." to be realized, and still the treaty would not be affected. Moreover, while Spain was the subject of peremptory demands n the case of the protocol points, she is rest of compulsion now, while these diplo-Shw may sell to the United States one of the Caroline islands, or may refuse to do so, and, moreover, if we buy the Islands, it She may even sell the Caroline group to Germany, instead of the United States, if former. There is good reason to assume the correctness of the report that Germany is even now bargaining for these

field or meticity involved in the assump-tion of territory in the neighborhood f .- The war office ly that this group, as a whole, be retained of unexiliness pervading an claress.

If possible, and in addition, that the Pe-Law group lying to the westward, be pur-caused. They have pointed out that the est and most respectable partisans, will Walou, lies only 300 miles north of Potiape In the Carolines, and the Pelew from the Philippines. With these the toms are yet perceptible." 'nited States would have a complete chain of Islands located at convenient Mail says:

brough the natural channel between the in case of an outbreak mes and the Carolines, of which the | "Carlist emissaries have arrived at the the naming of \$2,000,000 was inspired by a creased." friendly desire to get the best possible by ranging the price of the goods.

good as a treaty obligation in its force, even now. In that the United States, in return for the polence of the political pris. General Otto amounting the arrival of a the raptives, for whom he has demanded of disorganized conquest." such he extravagant ransom-31 880,000under penalty of cutting their throats. The Paris correspondent of the Standard the United States commissioners in

peace commissions today lasted two has for the benefit of the colonies, but leges in the West Indies was not settled and was acareely considered today. The News says: Americans have also asked for instruc-tions on certain matters. The Caroline ish prace commissioners have secured a

they had not received instructions from of sait."

Madrid. Thereupon, the Americans de-clared, in diplomatic phraseology, that it was useless to waste time in debate with was useless to waste time in debate with men who were not empowered to make bargains. Although adjournment was taken until tomorrow, it is probable there will be a further postponement until Monday. The Spaniards' version of to-day's sension is that they asked to have the treaty concluded first and then the miner matters discussed. According to reports from American surgest the wear miner matters discussed. According to reports from American sources, the Span-ish commissioners endeavored to draw hints as to how far the Americans were willing to compromise the demands under discussion, with disclosing what conces-sions Spain was willing to make.

As the negotiations proceed, the pros-pects of consuming much time increase. Several very important propositions, pre-senting many phases, invite discussion and must afterwards be embodied in the agreements. This task of embodying may be long drawn out, every word and com-requiring consideration. On the questions yet unsettled which do not concern teritorial or financial interests, both com-missions display laudable anxiety to pro-note the welfare of the inhabitants involved. An American commissioner re-marked to the correspondent of the As-sociated Press: "We realize that these people are to become our subjects, and we desire to secure for them all their rights and privileges. We keep in mind the in-terests of Spanish citizens in the territo-

"Our Spanish friends exhibit a willingness to co-operate in this work of guar-inteeing the right of the peoples they are losing, a willingness that must command our respect, for we realize that they might make the task much more difficult if

nature to which the commissioners are devoting muct attention is that of the courts. Both commissions desire, as far the proceedings of the peace commission as possible, to arrange that contracts entry in certain quarters probably arose the jurisdiction of the American courts so that the litigants may proceed through the change of government. The questio of continuing of contracts for public works now under way is also being con-sidered and it is possible the treaty will guarantee the fulfillment of the existing

THE AMERICANS IN SESSION. The American peace commission concluded its consultation with Major General Wesley Merritt at today's session, ed assured. What is now going on after which it took up the question of in Paris is a negotiation respecting cer- Spanish commercial rights in the West Indies for a term of years and other subernment seeks to accomplish in that man- jects of negotiation to be considered later

> SPAIN LOOKS TO AGUINALDO. Spanish sympathizers thaving a quasiconnection with the Spanish commission

dispatches from Paris, namely, the ac-quisition of one of the Caroline Islands States. These sympathizers profess to as a cable station; of certain rights to have information that Aguinaldo means cables on Zpanish possessions at to fight and that he now has 60,000 soldiers other points; the procurement of freedom armed with Mauser rifles, and eighteen of religious worship in the Carolines, and quick-firing guns and it is asserted that receival of certain treaties of trade he will be satisfied with nothing but independence.

Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's agent, was retithe subjects of diplomatic negotiation, and cent when questioned on the subject this do not in any way effect the conclusion morning, saying that he had no definite THE SPANISH CABINET.

Madrid, Dec. 2.-The premier, Sener Sagasta, at the cabinet meeting today, described the Carlist movements in a number of the provinces and said the govern ment was prepared to energetically repress all attempts to disturb public order. Senor Silvela, the Conservative leader, has started an agitation for an immediate summoning of the cortes. He says that n view of the utter failure of the Liberals it is time the Conservatives return to power, when, he adds, the Carlist danger will be quickly dissipated.

SPAIN AND THE CARLISTS.

The statement that spain and of the export and import to well us Coura, opposite dibraltar, for a "The authorities, apparently with a for money in different seasons of the year trade of the islands is in the hands of for-I and cable station, is inaccurate; the view of avoiding the provocation of out- resulted in widely fluctuating rates of ex-I hired States government this had breaks, do not seem to display much vigor change and the continued flow of money gaged in trading, but the bulk of the members of the cabinet had left the White any such proposition for the acquisition or rapidity in the measures necessary to either to or from the blands. The law of the island, and would hesitate very check the propaganda, which the provin-

est and most respectable partisans, will s or heromost island of the Ladrone group, not provoke a civil war unless he can count upon serious support in the army and in public opinion, af which we symp-

The Madrid correspondent of the Dally

distances, more than half way across the "In consequence of the Carlist agitation in the province of Viscaya, many rich Moreover, the vant bulk of trade in that families in the country districts are remarrer of the world passes directly moving into the large towns for safety

United (Sates would have command. If respective Carlist headquarters in Vas-Germany is able to outpid the United congadoes, Navarre and Maestras, and it States for these islands, she may obtain is expected that the government will orthem, but a suspicion is entertained that der the garrison at these places to be in-

reendly desire to get the best possible BUT HOW ABOUT THE NAVY? orms for Spale from the United States The Times, discussing editorially this morning "The strange and embarrassing of the pledges which is almost as problem facing the United States that springs from their novel imperial policy.

"it is impossible to view the policy discours from Coha and Porto Rice held by closed in Secretary Algers' report as comprisoners held by Arumahlo. There plets or integral until it is known what as been an almost duly dispatch from the Washington government means to do suspect there leaded with limited States effectively occupied a large many and and the war department is fairly transport power will be necessary. The combilets of its ability now to undertake United States must show themselves the full control of the Islands, with the ready to repel any attempt on the part of mastrance of the naval contingent under other powers to attack a position which, It is realized that the for some time, can hardly be regarded as And the individual Agricultural of the amount of money now in the at 2.00 opinck this afternoon and were the natives, for whom he has demanded of disorganized conquest."

NO MENTION OF DEBTS.

"The peace commissions have agreed not v undertaken that the to mention the Cuban or Philippines debts United States shall use its heat efforts to in the treaty, because it might lead to ruleloses of the prisoners; they apprehension. The American commissionhave not plained the government to per- ers have indicated to the Spaniards that these debts cannot possibly, in law, right Paris. Dec. 2.—The joint session of the Philippines, since the monty employed was Spaniards are awalting instructions, appressive Spanish rule from which they ssition for commercial privi- are seeking to free themselves."

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily

islands question was not considered. The concession granting Spain commercial edfoint commission adjourned until Satur- vantages in the Philippines for ten years. An effort will be made to secure a similar

concession in the Antilles.

Investigated by an American Emissary.

MEXICAN SILVER DOLLAR

Beats the Gold Standard, in the Filipinos' Opinion.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2-Mr. Edward Harden, who was appointed in August last an honorary commissioner of the United States, to make an investigation of the financial and industrial conditions in the Philippine islands, has made his report to they were disposed to display a resentful the secretary of the treasury, in the course of which he says:

> Silver is the basis of currency in the Philippine islands. There is no gold in general circulation and has been none for more than twenty years. The Mexican dollar of a date previous to 187 is current in the islands, and it is practically the only money in general circulation. The Spanish government, in the summer of 1897, coined \$6,000,000 of silver in a local currency, which was sent to the islands. These dollars are lighter in weight than the Mexican dollar, but the scarcity of money in the Philippine Islands caused them to be quickly absorbed. There is a local note-issuing bank, called the "Banco Espano Filipino,' which has in circulation notes based on silver, of which there was outstanding on September 30, 1888, approximately \$2,500,000. The currency of the was originally gold, in pleces of \$1, \$2 and \$4, with the Mexican silver dollar and the old Spanish sliver dollar, the latter circulating to a limited extent only. Previous to 1875 the silver was at a

premium over gold. When sliver began to depreciate in value the gold coin was rapidly exported and replaced by the Mexican silver dollar, which has for a long time been in general use throughout the Orient. Gold became so scarce through the export of the gold coin, and the silver was taking its place so rapidly that the Spansh government took steps to stop the export of the one and the import of the other. In the spring of 1878 an edict was issued from Madrid prohibiting the import of silver dollars bearing a date subsequent to 1877. This law was maintained untithe control of the Islands passed to the

The amount of money needed for the trade and commerce of the Philippine slands fluctuates in the different seasons. In the height of the sugar season-say from February to June-when large amounts of sugar are exported, there I a sharp increase in the demand for money, For the ordinary needs of the country, litle money is used, as the credit system is in vogue throughout the Islands, and there

s, therefore, no great amount of money needed for the payment of wages to the laboring classes. In the off season, when these negotiations likewise are a matter for mutual arangement and not of deligated.

The statement that Spain has refused in the statement that Spain has refused in the statement that Spain has refused in the statement of the standard, forwarding his discount of the statement of the standard, forwarding his discount of the standard for money in different standard, forwarding his discount of the four before entering upon the turbulent cial papers in many parts of Spain are Mexican dollars of a date subsequent to 1877 proved a great hardship to the hust- with the insurrection and they have been | Gage regards the message as one of the The war office is active, however, in ness interests, and would have been a sale to maintain friendly relations not important sent to congress in many as Mediterranean. The case is differ- placing the army on a war footing. Al- much greater evil had it not been for the ent respecting the Carolines. The Ameri- though no Carlist bands have appeared, it lexity of officials, which permitted and can many experts have arged very strong- is strange to notice the widespread feeling encouraged smuggling. It was not uncomman for the dollar to go to a premium of The general impression is that Don 10 or 12 per cent, and this would imme- the year 180 show a total of \$41.342.50. diarely start the flow of silver toward the islands, which would be continued until the demand was met and the rate of ex-

> profitable The smuggling of silver into the islands carried on largely by the rich "Mestizon," or Chinese half-castes. There was a regcolns. The result of the Spanish laws was make mency dear during the season

merchants and bankers, have been robbed of exports over imports. from year to year inrough the effects of After the occupation of Manila by the sugar, copera and tobacco. American troops permission was given the

The Spanish government kept no statisthis of currency or finance, and the hankers can only give estimates of the most general character. The most careful estimate of the currency of the Islands is, therefore, likely to be incorrect. There government, of whom only a small frac tion live in the territory configuous to As Just Plain General Garcia; Not as Manila and Rodio. When manay once Cuba's Delegate. lollers coined by the Spanish government.

bankers in the Islands, is from \$20,000,000 versuition

of from \$40,000.000 to \$45,000.000, speaking said this evening that the interview was imately \$5 per capita for the total popular of the Cubun commission and the proslation of the blands. It must not be sent. everlooked that these figures are given his evening Major General Miles, cam-on a silver basis, and that therefore, in mander of the army, sailed upon General

figures must be cut in two. Three banking institutions do the bankof several earlier meetings. When, after two hours of discussion, taking a wide two hours of discussion, taking a wide range, the Spaniards were present for the Spaniards were present fo mercial houses which buy and sell ex- received at the state department today the day in full sight of all the foreign

longs to banking institutions. Of the three banks, the two most important are branch concerns, the third being a local fill fill [All [U

There is in Manila a savings institu

on and public pawn shop, which is pracically under the control of church. It is called the "Monte De Piedad." It was established to make loans to the poor people and has done a good work luring the few years it has been in ex-

istence. It has been fairly successful and has proved to be a source of profit to

those who are interested in it.
Under the charter of the Banco Espanol Filipino, it is permitted to issue bank notes in amount equal to three times its capital stock. The present capital of the bank is \$1,500,000, and its note fesue may, herefore, amount to \$4,500,000. On September 39 there was in circulation, as prethese notes. These notes are issued on a He Says, and People Will

The question of the future currency of the islands, is one which is one of vital islands. The best informed men in Manila are unanimous in their opinion that nuder present conditions the silver curency is the only one suited to the islands. A great deal of the trade of the Philippines is with China and Japan, the Struits ents, India and Australia. In China and Japan and India the whole trade is on a sliver basis though Japan has adopted the gold standard, having, however, as the basis of its currency, a gold dollar, which is, approximately, worth only 30 cents, and its currency, therefore in ef-China and India. The natives of the Phil. ippine islands are conservative to a de gree in the matter of their currency, and it would be a long and tedlous task to

educate them to a dollar which would be worth twice that now in circulation. Notwithstanding the Americans have a force of 15,000 soldiers in Manila, who are aid in gold, the people of the islands will have nothing but silver. All of the soldiers, when they are paid in gold, take change it for local currency. The native will take the Mexican dolfar, worth less than 50 cents gold, in preference to United States dollar worth 100 cents. If the United States petain the Philippine Islands a special coinage of silver dollars migh be minted for circulation in the archipelago, the same as the British dollar has been put in circulation in the Straits settlement, in Hong ong, and in other ports where British interests predominate. In time the gold standard might be put in force in the islands, but in opinion of the business men generally, it ould have to be accomplished slowly, and consideration would have to be given to the conservative attitude of the people. and to the fact tha hey would have a be educated to the value of the new cur-

The Mexican dollar in general circulaon in the Philippine Islands increases or ecreases in value in accordance with the quotations for bar silver in London, which are received every day by cable in Manila. The Spanish government has sought every way to favor home manusactures and has tried to keep exchange rates fa

vorable to Spanish markets. This was the son for its prohibieion of the importation of the Mexican dollars, the intention being to supply the islands with mands of the country, however, with coins hearing the Spanish stamp, and the merchants and bankers have been o pelled to obtain needed currency through the smuzzters.

only with the Spanish government officials years. but with the narives as well.

The most reliable figures that can be Hemp and sugar were the principal articles of export. Tobacco and copers were

also exported in targe quantities. change was reduced to a point which There are no official figures obtainable would cause smuggling to rease being giving the imports for the Philippine houses which know startation of tensores was a recognized industry until it was and which has principally complete fignrex of all goods shipped into Mantis, has kept records which show the importation ular system for the bringing in of these of goods to the value of \$17.342.990 during the year 1997.

Taking these figures as being correct, when there was a big demand for cur-there is a trade isslante in favor of the rency, and the producers, as well as the islands of \$1195.20 that seting the excess

The four principal industries of the islands in the order named are hemp.

banks to import aliver freely, and the partion of the population of the southern The hemp industry supports a large proresult has been to keep exchange on a part of Luzon and belands to the south and according to the opinion of those danger of an over-production. It is all for the establishment of a plant for making cordage. There is practically no rope manufactured in the Philippine islanus.

cording to the estimate of the Spanish GARCIA AT THE WHITE HOUSE the prospect of being detained here, now

leaves these centers it passes out of the Washington, Dec. 2-The members of knowledge of business men, and in is the Cuban commission, headed by Gen- triguers are becoming uncontrollable, sesom ushered into the cofunct room, affected. Although never much more tranand sent out a year ago, of which only where they were received by the provident of figurehead. Aguitants has been consu-The meeting, however, was entirly infor It is estimated there is in circulation mal and unofficial in character. It lasted Becent and Meent places, which have provident was very cordial, but the Go been re-coined from Mexican dollars by tingulabled guests were received as circ the Spanish government. The estimate zero of Cabe and not as having an official of the Mexican dollars now in circulation, status. Nothing could be learned at the

\$5.000.000. This with the \$2.500.000 of Senter Quesada, who presented General tes of the Banco Espanol Pilipino, new Garda and the other members of the comcirculation constitutes the currency of mission to the provident and acted as in the Islands. This would make a total terpreter in the conference that followed, for the entire Islands, or, approxi- entirely estisfactory to both the members

figuring in our ewn standard, all of these Garcia at his botsi. The call was unoffi-The Iwo soldlers spent a pleasunt half hour together

change, and, to a limited extent, carry ways the revolution in Salvador is ended . feets, one dared to interfere. If America semble on February I.

Senator Hale Anticipates the Battle in Congress.

PHILIPPINES WON'T PAY

Soon Find It Out.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.-Senator Evgene Hale of Maine today announced his opposition to the peace treaty which is being formulated in Paris. He is opposed to the acquisition of the Philippines, and his antagonism to the treaty will be decided upon the section of the treaty which deals with the Philippine Islands.

"The negotiations of the treaty, unfortunate as it is," said the senator foday, by no means insures the actual anrexation of the Philippine islands. It is untertain when the treaty will be signed or when it will be submitted to the senate, and still more un certain whether 't will ever be ratified. The responsibility to so vast and the solicitude of the public is so great that emple time will be given to its discussion and to getting the real facts

before the American people. "Many things will be found out which are not now known, and the evils of the the first shot and declares that harmony the public mind, and upon congress, and theiters and using the Americans to atupon the president, that it is by no means | tack us. unlikely that within six months of a year everybody, instead of being for annexu-

find out that the commerce of the Philipand that under the scheme of annexation sented to us, this trade is to be shared in: equally with Spain and all other competing nations. What is called the door" policy cuts down the interest of the United States in the Philippine trade to a point where it makes no figure in our rott. merce. The entire trade of the Islands, if we had it al-not the profit derived from but the whole amount of trade-will not in any year pay the expenses of the army and navy that the United States will be obliged to maintain there."

FOR MONETARY LEGISLATION Chairman of the Sound Money Forces Quotes the President.

statement of H. H. Hanna, chairman of arrest on a charge of obtaining fix one on apolis Sound Money convention, made to the New York chamber of commerce, the speaker related a portion of a conversa-tion with President McKinley held on sent to Mexico immediately, according to

terday when I asked what I could say to state the exact nature of the forgety.

which prevented the importation of the by British, German, Belgian and Ameri- dent read that part of his message to concan citizens, here men do not meddle gress relating to the finances. Secretary

BILL FOR ARMY INCREASE Prepared By General Miles Presentation in Congress.

Washington, Dec. 2-General Miles. raft of a bill providing for a regular charge of the stock. Nothing has been signific of the protocol canding army of 191.960 men. The bill, heart here or at Woodbine of Gillette. This great actionsement can be credstanding army of 100,000 men. The bill said, will provide for an organizaof twelve companies to the regiment, ance with the recommendations of heads their annual renorts. Chairman Hutt. the house committee on military affairs, grees at the first opportunity.

PEACE NEWS AT MANILA Provokes Trumpet Blasts from Loud

Monthed Filipines. Manifa, Dec. 1-Owing to the fact that he result of the Paris conference has ong been anticipated here, the agreement of Spain to cede the Philippine islands : the United States created no excitement The Americana made no demonstration, lards were indifferent and seems of the American volunteers were sligneted at bed the fighting prospect is cattined.

aftery attitude because his position is daily woming more unionalds. He rival is a figureboad. Agrifmald's has been expenno reason to few that he will depart from

Nevertheless the native newspapers see. tinue to publish inflammatory articles The Republica Filipina soday publishs an article headed "The Moment Hus Ar

When the conference terminated . thora," rays this paper, "the Philote tal already captured all of the pland Luzin and the adjacent bilands, excehe towns of Folio, Celes, Layte and San Therefore, State has ceded a horny which she did not pomess. To miny of being frexter as chemic. The will alted their stood in account again ofere bowing down to foreign domini-

digit reresent 'America' has brought the great chie Againatio from Hong Kook and recognit ed our nationality by allowing our flag t

The Wichita Baily Eagle.

Weather For Wichita Today: Partly cloudy ; cooler ; north winds

Wichita, Saturday, December 3, 1898 San--Rises. 7:06: Sets 4:85, Moon--Rises 9:33 IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY.

1. Treaty Making Is Slow Business Currency in the Philippines Hale Opens Up on the Treaty Secretary Alger's Report

2. Facts About Cattle-Dipping

3. Wichita Livestock Market

Glerious Trade Report For '98

Mrs. Roseberry Pulls a Gun Change Asked in High School

6. Albaugh Goes Home Plans Suggested for Fair Franz Joseph's Jubilee

S. War Investigation Resumed

now declines to openly acknowledge or mitted. Had Spain asked \$40,000,000 for the Islands the Pilipines woold gladly have given twice that amount or more to preserve their rights, ruthlessly set asids by the enemy and the nation without true understanding of the aspirations. rights and sacrifices of those who have stood torture enough and who are left to fight and suffer in defense of their country

from new slavery." In conclusion, the article affirms the friendship of the Filipinos for America. insists that the insurgents will never fire the reasons for various movements, and oposed annexation will so grow upon existing will only be broken by "priests or

London, Dec. 3.-The Daily Chronicie, which ridicules the idea that Aguinaldo is tion of the islands, will want to be rid of forming an independent government, mays

editorially this morning:
"It would be criminal folly for the Fillpinos to attempt to resist the United pines is very limited in extent; that they States. What they have to do be to con- ally, the secretary finds much to praise are inhabited by a people whose balats vince America that they are expable of and cause for sincer and wants forfild an increase of trade, self-government. When they have done the results obtained. this the Filipines may be sure of getting

> CREDITORS OF GILLETT Still Belleve shat He Is in Custody Just Over in Mexico.

Kansas City, Mo. Dec. 1.-Interested stockmen still declare positively that Grant G. Gillett, the absonding Kansus cattle king is under arrest at a point just across the Mexican border. His exact whereabouts is kept a secret by those who claim to know them, for fear, it is said, that a scramble to secure a partic of the thousands of Gollars Gillett is said. to have taken with him will ensue. In addition to the detective sent by a form New York, Dec. 2.-In the course of a firm last night with a warrant for Gillett's the executive committee of the Indian-anolis Sound Money convention made to the runaway cattle feeder with forgery The president told me day before yes. Hollinger's atatement. He declined to

> A special from Abilet & Kan, eaver So Cooper of Kansus City for \$27,000, due No- out 100,000 volunteer, he earst deterforating in value. George A. Boners apart, whose they won their

tenant for each company in case of need in Chibushus of Gillert. 16 missing Run- served, from the commutator in cities formally requested.

tends to present the measure in com- DEWEY'S LONGEST MESSAGE served in distant lands the country will Since May I Is a Letter to the Widow

Greensburg, Pa., Dec. 2.—The following is a letter consider from Admiral Deway usband. Jesse Noss, was killed in the

wondered how many American homes would be sublimed by the marriedom suf-

Your loss has been sadder than me impossible, increase not, and it is the Cubin commission, headed by Gen-impossible, increase to form any correct eral flarets, called at the White House possibly since funds have run short, and sorres I feel for you. There came to my eyes an I read the raid story of the fellow who never new his child, and then it loss of all that was left to the beau and evens day father, moster and daign-ter will be joined, never to be puried. "With my tenderest appositly believe

me. your wooden friend, "GEORGE DEWEY"
The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nose was named for Admiral Dewig.

FIGHTING IN ARABIA Between Native Rebeis and the Sol-

diere of the Sultan. but there tax been mowed fighting in-Famon, the principal directs of Arabia. the of the chief towns of which is Alan. On recognical.

These normated, understand, in the arctimated, understand. surest are said to have beliefed the hotewhitent regarding the noticed.

No Criticisms Made and no Apologies Offered.

LETS TELEGRAMS TELL IT

Soldiers all Heroes, Whether in Trench or Camp.

RAILROAD THROUGH CUBA

Recommended as a Government Work .- Army Increase to 100 000 -- Eurollment of Native Troops.

Washington, Dec. 5-The annual report of Secretary Alger is a practically complete official blatory of the Spanish American war. The secretary has given to the public not only all the official dispatches that passed directly between his own office and commanding officers in the field, and camp, but has supplemented these with short explanatory notes, setting forth then, to complete the records of avents, no has included in the body of his report, the report of General Miles, of all the generals who participated in the campaign in Cuea, Porto Rico or the Philippines, and finally, the reports of all of the bereau officers of the war department Numbers is there shown a disposition to criticise, the official dispatches being allowed to tell their own story and gener.

The report proper begins with what may be described as a chronological bistory of the war, consisting of a number of rt paragraphs beginning with the declaration of war on April 11, and setting forth the date upon which any event of importance occured, but making no comment whatever upon the faces. exception to this rule is in a reference to the cansualties at Santiago. Some criticism having been made that there was lack of surgeons present, the report states that there were 100 surgeons in attendance, and that of Lift wounded only thirtenn died of their wounds. Touching the surrender at Santiago, the report shows that Shafter demanded the surrender on inied and renewed this demand on the fourth. On the morning of the lith, another demand was made. On the evening of that day, General Miles arrived and on the 13th and 14th of July, he, with General Shafter, met the Spanish commander under a fing of truce, to disc. On the afternoon of the 14th, General Miles left clemeral Stuffer's headquarters and soon thereafter went alourd snip preparatory to salling for

Washington, D. C., Der, 2.-Secretary mortgages on said cattle to Elmore & mind and is now in execution to master

"Thus an army of Helps villameers and business, in a commercial way, is done House today, during which time the great, and an admitional note for Edit given and recruits for the regulars was quited into notes all endorsed and sold by Elmore A existence from civil life, and, including Cooper to posintiff; that Thomas Elimin- the regular army, the total force was han claims to own the earths, and the No- 272 at mon. It was organized, armed and tional Bank of Commerce of Kamsas City. evaluped one supplies being ogs hand office.

Third National bank, St. Louis; William than these for the regulars, save Spring-Thomas and C. W. Fratt claim interest in | field moskeles and \$6.90 men of this force the herd derived under Kinneban, and were transported by land are out to the that the cattle are suffering for cure and | particulate in the freelow 10.000 males was appointed receiver by the product without a single defeat, and all within judge, in the absence of the district Judge, the period of one hundred and Wirtson emmanding the army, has prepared the and want to Herington at once to take days from the declaration of war to the

med to no individual. It belongs to the City of Mexico, Dec. 2-Nothing is nation. It was accomplished through the with an arrangement for the third lieu- known in this city of the reported arrest intelligence and gatriotism of all who for that officer. It will contain provis- saw cattle king. It is said at the Ameri- the private in the ranks. It also speaks can legation that nothing has been heard volumes for the prompt, patriotic and the in the matter and that Gillett could not religent assistance of the people who arious bureaus as made by them in he arrested until his extradition had been furnished, in so short a period, the surplice necessary to prepare this great Are To the hereke dies who mighty army in camp, ready and easyin take the field, should also be given a) rendli. It was their presence, ready at overcomed the enemy and proved to him that further resistance would be in

> "The double in the army from May 1 wounds and disease. Little the sensitives bistory a remarkable fact when it is troops, such and reared in the impact. No sone, were comparating in temples.

that or fortuge them in winter would be of the furlingly of endingers and men to given two mountly pay of the time of primpt discharge in their present carries

Under the head of increase in the parmicrost establishment, the recrease mark In view of the needs of a military force is the blands occupied by the United the rigular army be permanently inofficers; that a portion of this army be recruited from the inhabitance of these blands to be mistiged into the service of the Delted States, commanded by offpers of our army, discretion, Somewer, to be given in the president by make appointments of officers from the force

the firstell maral station, on the guif of These mon are arclimated, understand the language and habits of their countrythere defiered a service defeat believes more and their exclusions will not only dente and Sale. The relate in the Tale give them employment, but also have the it would offertake he ship to do. This would also relievedor dwn people from Lunder, Den 2-Parliament will frus- serving in those climates to a large extient, and would, moreover, enable the